

New York, May 22.—Silver, 48 3/4c; Lead, 4.17@4.22c; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, 18.75@19c; Cast-iron, 18.37@18.75c.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Sunday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Mobilization of Italian Land and Sea Forces

ITALIAN MINISTERS PREPARING FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR

Ambassadors to Be Recalled—Austro-Hungarian Diplomat to Be Given Passports—Cabinet Perfecting Military Measures to Be Adopted the Moment War Is Officially Declared—Paris and Other Cities Hourly Awaiting Definite Word From Rome.

London, May 22, 2:43 p. m.—A dispatch from the Stefani News Agency of Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel signed today an act conferring extraordinary powers on the government "for the duration of the war."

Geneva, Switzerland, May 22, via Paris, 1:10 p. m.—The Journal publishes a dispatch from Rome announcing that the Austrians are concentrating large forces along the upper Adine river.

Paris, May 22, 8:05 p. m.—Three bombs were dropped on Paris tonight by a German aeroplane.

Paris, May 22.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that King Victor Emmanuel today signed a decree ordering a general mobilization of the country's forces on land and sea.

Rome, May 22, 12:35 p. m., via Paris, 5:10 p. m.—Inasmuch as King Victor Emmanuel has sanctioned the bill concerning upon the government extraordinary powers in case Italy goes to war, it is generally expected in Rome today that the Duke of Avarna, the Italian ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will leave Vienna tonight. It is also expected that Baron von Macchio, the ambassador here of Austria-Hungary will go away this evening. Baron von Macchio was received by Foreign Minister Sonino this afternoon. It is supposed that he asked for his passports to return home.

The ministers are in council today engaged in forming the declaration of war. They are also engaged in perfecting measures of mobilization to be adopted the moment war is declared.

Rome, May 22, via London, 6:35 p. m.—The afternoon newspapers state that Baron von Macchio will leave Rome tonight.

Munich, Bavaria, May 22, via London, 8:45 p. m.—The Italian consul general here was instructed today by the Italian embassy at Berlin to close the consulate and leave Munich with the consulate staff tonight.

Paris, May 22, 5:05 p. m.—The announcement that Italy has declared war against Austria-Hungary is awaited hourly in Paris, but up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no definite news to this end had been received.

The Italian cabinet is still reported to be discussing the phraseology of the declaration of war. It has been in session with this idea in view since half past ten o'clock this morning. It is understood here that the passports of Baron von Macchio, the Austria-Hungarian ambassador to Italy, are already for delivery to him. In Paris it is believed they will be handed to the ambassador before the day is over.

Papers Condemn Attack.
Berlin, May 22, via London, 11:30 a. m.—All the morning newspapers condemn in the strongest terms the attack by a youth on the Italian ambassador last evening and warn against the slightest molestation of Italians who remain in the city. The tone of the press without exception is strikingly calm and moderate. In spite of the fact that Italy's course generally is considered treacherous, the articles directed against her contain little in the nature of abuse.

ALLIES GAINING AT DARDANELLES

Considerable Advance Made on Southern Area of Gallipoli Peninsula.

London, May 22, 12:50 p. m.—Official announcement was made here today that the French and British forces operating against the Turks on Gallipoli peninsula had gained further ground on the southern end of the peninsula. The statement reads:

"The following has been received from the Mediterranean forces:

"On May 19 in the southern area of Gallipoli peninsula the French forces, in conjunction with the British, made a considerable advance and consolidated the position.

"Our aeroplanes dropped bombs amongst Turkish reinforcements landing at Ak-Bashi Liman, and caused considerable losses.

"On the night of the 18th-19th the Turkish forces made determined attacks against the Australian and New Zealand corps, which were all repulsed with heavy losses, their casualties being over 7000, of which 2000 were killed. Our losses did not exceed five hundred."

TREMENDOUS OFFENSIVE OF THE ALLIES HAS CAPTURE OF LILLE AS OBJECTIVE



Heavy black line indicates position of armies.

The tremendous offensive of the allies along the western battle line from Ypres to Arras has for its objective the recapture of Lille, held by the Germans since the second week of last October. The English are attacking north of the Bethune-La Bassée canal and the French along the line to the south.

were imprisoned by the legs. Facing the scorching flames, he amputated both legs of one soldier and one leg of the other. One of the soldiers died from the shock.

By five o'clock this afternoon, 73 bodies had been recovered from the wreckage.

GERMANS SINK BRITISH SHIP

Sailing Vessel With Cargo of Nitrates From Chile Destroyed by Submarine.

Berehaven, Ireland, May 22, 1:20 p. m.—The British sailing ship Glenholm was sunk yesterday evening by a German submarine at a point fifteen miles off this port. The members of her crew have been landed here.

The Glenholm was on her way from Chile to Liverpool with a cargo of nitrate. The submarine intercepted the sailing ship and signalled the crew to abandon her. The ship was then sunk, the submarine firing 39 rounds from her gun before she went down.

Berehaven, or Castletown Barhaven, is on the southern coast of Ireland on the north shore of Bantry. The point where the Glenholm was sunk is roughly not more than sixty miles from Old Head of Kinsale, where the Lusitania went down. German submarines consequently are still active in this vicinity.

MANY PEOPLE SAIL FOR EUROPE

New York, May 22.—More than 2,500 passengers were booked for passage to Europe today on five steamships leaving here. The vessels include the St. Paul of the American line carrying 750 passengers among whom were more than a hundred Americans.

William Marconi, the wireless inventor who has been summoned back to Italy for war service, was one of the passengers registered on the St. Paul.

Italian Reservists Leaving.
Crowds of enthusiastic Italians gathered at the pier of the Italian line steamship Stampalia upon which 800 passengers, many of them reservists returning to Italy to enlist for the war, were leaving.

The new Russian-American steamship Caritzia carried 550 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo for Archangel, Russia. About 250 passengers were booked for the French line steamship Niagara, which also carried mail and cargo for Bordeaux.

Scandinavians Sail.
The Norwegian-American liner Kristianfjord, leaving for Bergen, carried about 275 passengers, most of whom were Scandinavians.

Sixty immigrants, who were to have been deported to Russia today on board the Caritzia, were allowed to remain here owing to the appeal which had been made to President Wilson that their deportation at this time would subject them to the dangers of war. Many women and children were in the number and the immigrants had been gathered from various Atlantic ports.

Some of the victims were so badly mangled that their rescue from the wreckage was impossible. Several others who were extricated died soon after.

Doctors performed heroic services. One physician, Dr. Edwards responded to the appeals of two soldiers who

were injured by the explosion of a dynamite intended for use in searching for a drowned child who had exploded in an auto.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 22.—Probably ten are dead and a score more injured as a result of an explosion of a mine in an automobile in this city at 2:30 o'clock today. The dynamite was intended for use in searching for the body of 3-year-old Donald Dille, who was drowned in a flood on Onondaga creek.

Dozens of persons were near the automobile. Parts of bodies were found considerable distances away. Twenty persons have been taken to hospitals.

pendant. It remained at that figure for about five hours.

The colonel left the building in a crowd through which were scattered several of the jurymen. Before he separated from the jury the colonel said to its members:

"Gentlemen, this is certainly a typical American verdict. I want to thank you again."

A crowd gathered at the doors of the court house and cheered Juror Burns as he left the building.

Burns Issues Statement.
Colonel Roosevelt's attorney, John M. Bowers, issued a statement approved by the colonel, which said:

"The verdict of an unanimous jury is that Theodore Roosevelt had been justified in the entire article in suit."

"The victory that Mr. Roosevelt has won is a victory for good government. The issue put to the jury was whether machine government, or government by the people should prevail, and the latter prevailed. The article in the suit was held to be libelous in two aspects."

"First: Because it charged a corrupt political alliance between William Barnes, the Republican leader of the state, and Charles F. Murphy, the Democratic leader of the state, in relation to the state government."

"Second: because the article charged that the plaintiff had worked a corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politics."

"The jury were further instructed that they must render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, unless they found that the defendant established to their satisfaction, by a fair preponderance of evidence, that both charges were true. This burden was successfully borne by Mr. Roosevelt."

"It is impossible to determine at this time the far reaching extent of this verdict for good government."

"The verdict certainly assures us that the Anglo-Saxon system of determining questions between litigants is rightly lodged in the hands of a jury of twelve men."

"Moreover, it determines that jurors holding political views opposed to those held by a party will not be swayed thereby in determining the questions submitted to them."

The foreman of the jury in a statement said:

"After the first ballot, we stood 11 to 1 in favor of the defendant. Those figures were never changed. Mr. Burns refusing to change his vote until this morning."

"Except for Mr. Burns, the jurors who voted for the plaintiff on the first ballot did so, they said, because they did not want it to appear that they gave insufficient consideration to the great mass of evidence that was presented during those five long weeks. We are all very tired, I assure you."

The following statement was issued at the same time by Mr. Barnes:

Denies Roosevelt Charges.
"There is nothing that I can say regarding the jury in this matter except that when I brought the action I knew that the accusation made by Mr. Roosevelt of collusion, combination or even dicker, between me and Tammany hall or Mr. Murphy or any other Democratic agency, not only for any financial or corrupt purpose but for any purpose was absolutely false."

"When I accepted the chairmanship of the state committee in January, 1911, it was at the request of the membership of the committee at a time when I had retired from political life and when the Republican party was out of power in the state. As chairman of that committee I never attempted to build up any 'machine' nor to dictate negotiations nor to act in accordance with the ideas which formerly had prevailed with regard to the functions of this office."

"The jury declared that I had no cause of action against Mr. Roosevelt, who charged me with acts which I did not commit and therefore the public may believe that I was guilty of what I did not do."

"However, the knowledge of complete innocence must content me, which after all is the only important thing in life."

Mr. Ivins' statement dealt with the purely legal aspects of the case.

Mr. Ivins asserted that counsel for Mr. Barnes were satisfied from the beginning that "the attitude of the court toward libel was not in conformity with precedent" and had quoted as precedents several cases which he mentions.

"From the outset" the statement sets forth, "there was a difference of opinion between counsel and counsel for the plaintiff as to the result was that numerous objections were taken to the admission and rejection of evidence, and the entire charge to the jury was excepted to, with the exception of the court's disposition on the law of libel."

These objections, the statement asserts, furnish ample grounds for an appeal.

TURKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS

Attempts to Resume Offensive Along Black Sea and in Oltz Region Fail.

Petrograd, May 22, via London, 11:30 a. m.—There has been issued from the headquarters' staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus the following report:

"Attempts of the Turks to assume the offensive along the coast of the Black sea have been repulsed. In the Oltz region there has been rifle firing between outposts and our troops have occupied Sarialvan and Baskhab. The Turks fled toward Byllis and the south."

GREAT BATTLE STILL RAGING ALONG 250-MILE BATTLE LINE

Austrians and Germans Furiously Pressing Offensive in Central Galicia—Russians Report Enemy Being Checked Between River San and the Dniester Marshes—Czar's Troops Advancing Against Turks in the Caucasus—French Take Important Salient and Stop Strong German Attack.

AUSTRALIANS INFLECT BIG LOSS ON TURKS

Other Successes of Allies at Gallipoli Peninsula Confirmed—Turks Still Hold Summits of Krithia and Kajadere—Austrian Premier Resigns—King Victor Emmanuel to Issue War Proclamation to People, Stating Causes of Italy's Step and Appealing for Popular Support.

Paris, May 22, 2:40 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon issued a report on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"Our troops completed yesterday evening the cleaning up of the trenches known as 'the White Way', situated to the south of the Lorette heights. A large number of German were killed in the branch lines of these trenches. Others surrendered. The exact numbers are not as yet known."

"During the night the enemy made several counter attacks. He was repulsed, and he suffered heavy losses. All the spur of 'the White Way' is in our hands."

"We have made further progress to the southeast of the Chapel of Lorette. We are at present within 100 yards of the northeast corner of Ablain."

Berlin War Statement.
Berlin, May 22.—By wireless to Sayville.—German army headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"British and French attacks were repulsed yesterday. In the sector of Neuve Chapelle, where our troops were taken prisoner, the heights of Lorette in central Galicia were repulsed. Two Russians were taken prisoner."

"Southwest of Lille and in the Argonne the enemy made use of mines loaded with poisonous gases."

"To the west of Windau in Courland, Russia, there have been cavalry engagements."

"At Shavli in Kovno province on the Dubysa river Russian night attacks were repulsed. Two Russians were taken prisoner."

"In the southeastern theater of the war there has been no changes of importance."

London, May 22.—1:04 p. m.—A great battle still is raging along a 250-mile front on the eastern line. Although Russia apparently is gaining on both flanks, the decision must come along the sixty-mile front of the central sector of the line.

The latest Petrograd communication states that this attack is being checked between the San and the great marshes of the Dniester. The Russian press, while admitting that the Teutonic forces have established themselves across the San, declares they can go no farther in that direction.

Petrograd affirms by official report that the Russians are advancing against the Turks in the Caucasus.

On the western theater, reports are that the French troops have stopped a strong attack of the Germans north of Ypres and also driven the invaders from the slopes of Lorette thus giving the allies full possession of this important salient.

Turks Heavy Losers.
Concerning the Dardanelles, one of the most significant reports is the despatch from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British land forces at the Dardanelles, saying that the Australians have inflicted a loss of 7,000 men on the Turks. General Hamilton describes this as the Australians' revenge for the death of Brigadier General W. T. Bridges, commander of the Australian forces on Gallipoli peninsula and states that only a few hundred men were lost in this attack.

Special despatches from Athens say reports of recent successes for the allies have been confirmed. The Turks, however, still hold the summits of Krithia and Kajadere.

No formal declaration of war by Italy against her former partners in the Triple Alliance has yet been reported, but many incidents have occurred of a character indicating immminence of an actual state of war.

The organizers of the new British cabinet are taking a holiday over Whitsuntide, which probably means that the composition of the coalition government will not be concluded this week.

Austrian Premier Resigns.
A Geneva telegram reports that Baron von Rajecs, Austria-Hungarian premier, has resigned, but Emperor Francis Joseph is said to have declined to accept his resignation.

King Victor Emmanuel will issue today a proclamation to the Italian people stating that Italy has been driven to war and appealing for popular support for the government's policy. Another royal proclamation will be addressed to the army and navy.

Hostilities Not Begun.
Although Italy and Austria-Hungary are virtually at war no reports have been received.

TEN ARE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Dynamite Intended for Use in Searching for Drowned Child Explodes in an Auto.

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Dozens of persons were near the automobile. Parts of bodies were found considerable distances away. Twenty persons have been taken to hospitals.

WILSON HAS NEW GRAND DAUGHTER

President and Secretary McAdoo Being Congratulated Over Birth of Child.

Washington, May 22.—Secretary McAdoo was being congratulated today over the birth of a daughter and also over his first appearance at his office in the treasury department since he was operated upon for appendicitis about two months ago.

President Wilson's first granddaughter was born to the secretary and Mrs. McAdoo last night. The child will be named Ellen Wilson McAdoo, for the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

News of the birth of the child was received with enthusiasm at the White House. The president and Mrs. McAdoo were notified shortly after the baby's birth and went later to the McAdoo residence. He was well pleased when he learned of the mother and child were doing well.

Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo were married in the White House May 1, 1914.

She is the youngest daughter of the president. Her marriage was the second in the White House during the present administration, the first being that of Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the president, and Frances Bowes Sayre.

SCOTT PROVIDES FOR TSE-NE-GAT

Indian Whose Surrender He Effected Last April Still in Hospital.

Washington, May 22.—Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, has received word from Denver that Tse-Ne-Gat, the Indian whose surrender he effected last April after the Pikes had successfully resisted the attempts of the civil courts to arrest him, has developed tuberculosis.

Knowing General Scott's interest in the Indian the department of Justice has arranged that Tse-Ne-Gat shall remain in the hospital as long as the treatment is beneficial to him and in the event that he shall be brought to trial on the charge of murdering a Mexican sheep herder, he will have the benefit of counsel and an interpreter.